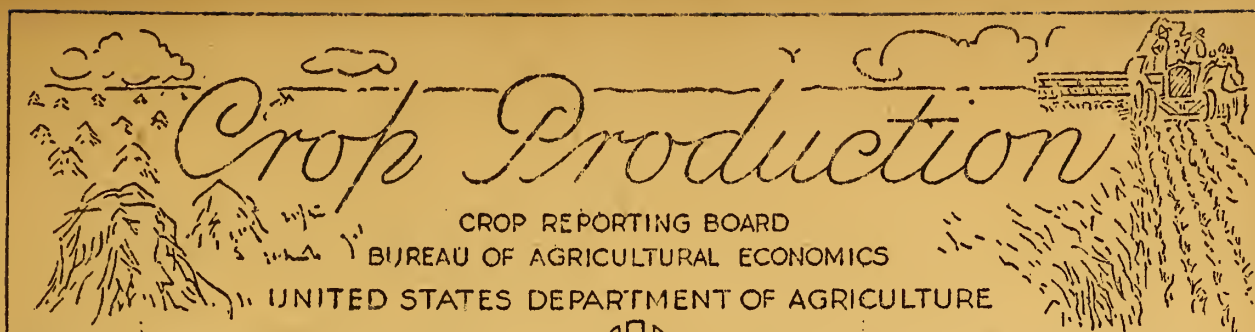


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Release: January 10, 1949



3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

JANUARY 1, 1949

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

GRAIN AND HAY STOCKS ON FARMS

CROP	: Jan. 1 average 1938-47		: January 1, 1948		: January 1, 1949	
	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000
	: 1/	: bushels	: 1/	: bushels	: 1/	: bushels
Corn for grain..	76.7	1,944,272	70.5	1,506,233	74.9	2,519,569
Wheat.....	35.4	334,202	31.4	428,666	29.6	381,667
Oats.....	62.9	774,472	61.1	733,303	62.2	927,488
Soybeans.....	2/ 28.0	2/ 53,486	28.2	51,679	33.2	74,590
Hay.....	69.8	3/ 68,017	67.9	3/ 69,777	67.6	3/ 67,468
CROP	: Dec. 1 average 1938-46		: December 1, 1947		: December 1, 1948	
	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000	: Percent	: 1,000
	: 1/	: bushels	: 1/	: bushels	: 1/	: bushels
Barley.....	57.4	181,767	48.0	135,080	55.8	177,021
Rye.....	51.9	18,686	32.7	8,490	39.4	10,389

COMPARATIVE DATA FOR PREVIOUS QUARTERS

CROP	Oct. 1, 1947	Apr. 1, 1948	July 1, 1948	Oct. 1, 1948
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn for grain..	254,210	342,608	423,006	114,035
Wheat.....	611,356	256,986	94,511	546,151
Oats.....	951,716	405,082	169,707	1,187,541
Soybeans.....	2,236	33,110	4,311	1,638
CROP	June 1, Average 1938-47	June 1, 1946	June 1, 1947	June 1, 1948
Barley.....	57,150	45,773	36,879	35,825
Rye.....	9,355	1,571	854	2,322
CROP	May 1, Average 1938-47	May 1, 1946	May 1, 1947	May 1, 1948
Hay	3/ 15,214	3/ 20,607	3/ 15,974	3/ 15,128

1/ Percent of preceding crop. 2/ Short-time average. 3/ 1,000 tons.

CROP PRODUCTION, JANUARY 1, 1949

CROP	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1946	1947	Indicated
	1937-46			1948
	Thousand boxes			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS</u> 1/				
Oranges and Tangerines.	93,067	118,540	114,380	119,320
Grapefruit.....	47,478	59,520	61,630	56,250
Lemons.....	12,808	13,800	12,870	13,100

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948
	1937-46			1937-46		
	Million pounds			Millions		
November.....	7,868	8,015	8,048	2,395	3,272	3,428
December.....	8,103	8,056	8,258	2,814	3,731	4,041
Jan. - Dec. Incl.	113,516	119,366	116,319	46,845	55,301	55,452

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

January 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

January 10, 19493:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1949

Farm stocks of corn are the largest of record for January 1 and, with large stocks of other feed grains, provide extremely liberal supplies for livestock. Wheat stocks on farms are still above average, although wheat has moved from farms at a record rate since harvest. Soybean stocks on farms are second largest of record.

Conditions affecting 1949 crop production have been at least as favorable as the average of those preceding the recent 7 years of exceptional crop production. Winter wheat was seeded on an unprecedented acreage and has been fostered by mild weather and protective snow cover when weather became severe. The bulk of 1948 crops was harvested early, though some tag ends remain for attention when weather and wet fields permit. As a result fall work, particularly seeding of fall grains and plowing, was well advanced, except in the extremely wet southern area. Soil moisture is mostly adequate, except in Texas and portions of the West. Supplies of machinery and fertilizer have become available in increasing volume. Seeds are of good quality and supplies are ample, except possibly for timothy, red-top and alfalfa seeds. Grazing continued later than usual in much of the country, but supplemental feeding was heavy.

Winter arrived early in the West, particularly in northern portions, but the eastern two-thirds of the country enjoyed a mild December, until the last third of the month. The early snows in Mountain States promise ample irrigation water supplies, except in extreme Southern portions, and there rains have improved soil moisture. Much of Texas remains critically dry, but in most other parts of the country soil moisture conditions are improved and satisfactory. In Middle and South Atlantic States frequent and heavy rains have kept fields wet, delaying farm work. Temperatures ranged from 3 to 9 degrees below normal in the western third of the country, along with the snow, and early in January additional freezing weather, storms and blizzards occurred. Freezing temperatures on several nights in early January damaged citrus in California and Arizona and also delayed progress of truck crops. In most of the Great Plains December temperatures were about normal and were milder further east to the extent of 3 to 6 degrees above normal. Harvesting of remnants of cotton, peanut, corn and soybean crops, and plowing of fields for spring grains were delayed in the wet southeastern area, but all work made progress in the Ohio Valley and South Central States. Snow cover came and thawed during December, the moisture entering the unfrozen soil, but cover was present in most areas when temperatures were severe.

Wheat continued to move rapidly from farms in the October-December quarter, reducing farm stocks to 382 million bushels, which is about 14 percent above average for January 1. Disappearance of wheat from farms since harvest amounts to the record quantity of 1,001 million bushels, the first time it has ever reached a billion bushels.

Liberal use of feed grains has resulted in heavy disappearance from the ample supplies. Nevertheless, total feed grain stocks remaining on farms are the largest of record for January 1, in total tonnage and particularly in quantity per animal unit. Hay stocks are slightly below average, but are relatively large per hay-consuming animal unit. Hay supplies are fairly well distributed, but because supplemental feeding was necessary earlier than usual, particularly in some range areas, and because production was short in some areas, local shortages may occur before spring. Grazing conditions on western ranges were poor to fairly good on January 1. Ranges were mostly snow-covered in the latter half of December and cold delayed or damaged pasture growth.

Range condition is reported poorest for January 1 since 1940, while cattle and sheep condition is the lowest since 1935. Storms in early January have reduced grazing, and resulted in some loss of livestock, the extent still undetermined.

Milk production per cow was heaviest on record for December, reflecting heavy feeding, generally mild weather, and close culling of herds. Total production, despite the smaller number of milk cows on farms, was well above average for the month. Farm chickens laid eggs at a record rate and total egg production was the highest of record for December. This was true for all sections of the country. This brought total egg production for 1948 to virtually the same quantity as in 1947, and 18 percent above average, although the number of layers is only 2 percent above average.

Another relatively large acreage in crops appears in prospect for the 1949 season. The sown acreage of winter wheat exceeds the previous record by more than 5 percent and is about one-fourth above average. The crop made good progress in December, tending to limit probable abandonment. The fall-sown flax acreage also is 5 percent larger than last year's record. The open fall permitted removal of most crops from fields, much fall plowing, weed-killing, manuring and fertilizing in preparation for spring work, the chief exception being in the water-logged fields of parts of the South. Despite the fact that stocks of feed grains are at a high level, this is not expected to materially affect acreages of feed crops, particularly in view of the large spring pig crop now forecast. Mechanization of farms continues on an increased scale, so that farmers are better equipped to cope with unfavorable weather in getting acreages planted, as was demonstrated in 1947. All these factors point toward maintaining the high acreage level of recent years, particularly if the spring should be favorable.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of corn on January 1, 1949 totaled 2,520 million bushels, the largest of record for this date. This carry-over exceeds the previous high established in 1943 by 306 million bushels and compares with the relatively small stocks of 1,506 million a year earlier and the average of 1,944 million bushels. This year's stocks are equivalent to 75 percent of the 1948 production compared with 70 percent a year earlier and the average of 77 percent.

Disappearance from farms during the October-December 1948 period was 959 million bushels, 74 million bushels above the comparable period a year earlier. The 1948 record production of corn resulted in substantial quantities being available for feeding which has been heavy during recent months, although the number of grain-consuming animal units is somewhat less than in most recent years. The ample supply available since October 1 may be attributed entirely to the large 1948 crop because October 1 stocks of 114 million bushels were the smallest since 1937.

In the important North-Central States the corn stocks on farms were 2,014 million bushels, the highest of record. Weather was favorable for harvesting last year's large crop, although above normal temperatures accompanied by high humidities during November caused local storage problems. However, this poor quality corn is being consumed rapidly. Considerable quantities of the 1948 crop have been placed under Government loan.

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

January 10, 19493:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

In the North Atlantic States January 1 farm stocks amounted to 55 million bushels, an increase of 26 percent over last year and 32 percent above average. Even though stocks on farms in North Carolina, Georgia, and Florida were lower than a year earlier, the total for the South Atlantic States, 165 million bushels, was the highest of record for January 1. Stocks on farms in the South Central States were the largest since 1932 with above-average stocks in all States except Louisiana and Texas. In the West, where the 1948 production was 9 percent below 1947, the quantity on hand was the smallest since 1940.

WHEAT STOCKS: Stocks of wheat on farms January 1 totaled 381,667,000 bushels, the fifth largest of record. Except for stocks a year ago, current farm reserves are the highest since January 1, 1945. Disappearance from October 1, 1948 to January 1, 1949 was fourth highest of record and totaled 164,484,000 bushels, compared with 183 million bushels for the same period a year ago. Disappearance from farms in the last 6 months of 1948 was 1,001,000 bushels, the highest six-month disappearance of record. Farm stocks this January 1 were 11 percent below the 429 million bushels on hand a year ago, but were higher than the 10-year average of 334 million bushels. January 1 stocks represented 29.6 percent of the 1948 crop of 1,288 million bushels of all wheat. A year ago the percentage was 31.4 and the 10-year average 35.4 percent.

Stocks on farms this year in the six Great Plains States from North Dakota to Texas totaled 214 million bushels compared with 278 million bushels in the same area a year ago. More than half of this reduction in stocks occurred in Kansas. In the three Pacific Northwest States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho January 1 farm reserves were 21 million bushels compared with 18 million bushels on hand a year earlier.

OAT STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of oats on January 1, 1949 amounted to 927 million bushels, compared with 733 million a year earlier and the average of 774 million bushels. These are the second highest farm stocks for the date, being exceeded only on January 1, 1946 when 977 million bushels were held. Current farm stocks are equivalent to 62 percent of the 1948 crop, compared with 61 percent last year and the 10-year average for January 1 of 63 percent.

The North Central States account for almost nine-tenths of the total farm stocks and have 819 million bushels compared with 620 million bushels a year ago. In line with the generally larger supply all States of this area have larger stocks than a year ago except Kansas where stocks are well below January 1, 1948. Over half the total of the U. S. farm stocks are held in the five States of Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Wisconsin and South Dakota. January 1 farm stocks were also up substantially from a year ago in the North Atlantic States, but were smaller in all other regions.

Disappearance of oats from farms during the October-December 1948 period amounted to 260 million bushels, the second highest of record for the period. This compares with the relatively small disappearance of 218 million bushels for the like period a year ago and a 10-year average of 223 million bushels.

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BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: On December 1, 1948 farm stocks of barley amounted to 177 million bushels, compared with 135 million a year earlier and the 1939-46 average of 182 million bushels. These were the largest December 1 stocks since 1943. The percentage of the crop being held on farms on this date--56 percent-- was the highest since 1944 and compares with 48 percent on December 1, 1947. In four successive years, 1943 - 1946 quantities of barley remaining on farms on December 1 were less than the preceding year. From a high of 270 million bushels on December 1, 1943, stocks dropped to a low of 129 million bushels in 1946. Disappearance from farms during October and November, 1948 was about 32 million bushels-- the highest since 1943 when production was somewhat higher. It compares with less than 27 million bushels disappearance during these same months in 1947. The three heavy producing States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota had December 1 stocks of approximately 87 million bushels, compared with about 63 million a year earlier. California stocks-- 8.4 million bushels-- were more than double those of December 1, 1947.

Stocks of barley on farms on January 1 are estimated at 156.6 million bushels, compared with 117.3 million bushels on January 1, 1948.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of rye on farms as of December 1, 1948 amounted to 10,389,000 bushels, about 22 percent above holdings a year earlier. This December 1 carry-over was the largest since 1944, but considerably below the 1939-46 average of 18,686,000 bushels. The percentage of the crop held on farms December 1, 1948--39 percent of the 1948 production--was also the highest since 1944, and compares with 33 percent a year earlier. December 1 stocks were on a relatively high level during the 1939-43 period (when production was larger). A peak of about 34 million bushels was reached in 1942, after which stocks declined each year until 1946 when only about 6.5 million bushels were held on this date. Disappearance from farms during October and November 1948-- 3.8 million bushels--was 1.2 million bushels lower than during the comparable period a year earlier.

About 82 percent of the total December 1 rye stocks on farms were in the heavy producing North-Central States. The three States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota accounted for 5.6 million bushels.

Stocks of rye on farms on January 1 are estimated at 8.7 million bushels, compared with 7.2 million a year ago and 4.0 million bushels two years ago.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of soybeans on farms January 1 totaled 74.6 million bushels. These are the largest stocks for the date since 1943 when much of the crop was still in the fields on January 1 because of the very poor harvesting season. On January 1, 1948 farm stocks amounted to 51.7 million bushels from a much smaller supply. The 1943-47 average of January 1 farm stocks is 53,486,000 bushels.

The North Central States have about nine-tenths of the total stored on farms. This is about the same percentage as a year ago, but the 67 million bushels in the area is about 20 million bushels larger than on January 1, 1948. Illinois, the heaviest producing State, also has near record stocks of 26.7 million bushels. Iowa has the next largest stocks with 13.8 million and Indiana is third with 10.6 million bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

January 1, 1949

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

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Disappearance for the October-December quarter amounted to 147 million bushels. This is larger than the 134 million disappearance for the like period a year ago, but is slightly less than for the years 1944-1946 when price controls were in effect. During those years, there was little incentive for farmers to hold their soybeans for higher market prices.

FLAXSEED ACREAGE (Texas, Arizona, California): Another increase in the acreage of fall-sown flax in the 3 southwestern flax-producing States follows the huge increase in the same area last year. The 491,000 acres estimated sown for 1949 harvest is 5 percent more than the 466,000 acres sown last season, which far exceeded any year of record up to that time for that area. By States, the acreages are Texas, 245,000 acres, compared with 227,000 last season; Arizona, 45,000 and 38,000 acres; and California 201,000 acres, the same as last season. The Texas and Arizona acreages set new records, but the California acreage is less than for the 1941, 1942 and 1943 crops.

Flax in Texas was sown under favorable conditions, starting early in November, and growth is well advanced. The crop is doing well, despite shortage of rainfall in December. An increase in the important Maricopa County area of Arizona accounts for the gain in that State, with other areas about the same or less than last season. In California growers are encouraged by satisfactory returns from flaxseed, particularly in the Imperial Valley. There the acreage increase offsets declines in other areas, where other crops offer stronger competition. Most acreages were irrigated prior to planting and benefiting from December rainfall the crop has started well. Heavy frosts occurred early in January.

HAY: Reports from thousands of crop reporters indicate that nearly 67.5 million tons of hay remained on farms on January 1, 1949.

This supply is about two million tons less than a year ago and is the smallest on January 1 since 1941. On the other hand, the supply per unit of hay consuming animals is a little more than usual, because the number of such livestock has been reduced in recent years. Hay supplies are only fairly well distributed with respect to probable needs, and local shortages may be expected unless the weather is unusually mild until grass becomes available for grazing.

Current hay stocks are less than a year ago in most of the States from New England and New Jersey to the Missouri River, also in Kentucky, Tennessee, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska, the southern Inter-Mountain Region and in California. In many of these States the January 1, 1949 stocks also are below average. Supplies already are unusually low in some localities in Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska. Stocks are greater than a year ago in the far Northwest, South Dakota, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and most of the Cotton Belt.

CITRUS: Conditions on January 1 indicated a 1948-49 orange crop of 114.6 million boxes — 4 percent more than last season. The grapefruit crop was indicated on January 1 at 56.2 million boxes compared with the 1947-48 crop of 61.6 million boxes. California lemons on January 1 were forecast at 13.1 million boxes.

Freeze damage in early January: Freezing temperatures occurred on several nights in early January in all citrus areas of California and Arizona. Although too early to make an accurate appraisal, early indications suggest for California a complete loss of about a fifth for each of the crops of Navel oranges, grapefruit, and lemons and about a tenth for Valencia oranges with additional quantities damaged but may be utilized by processors. Losses are reported greater in Arizona.

January 1, 1949.

Florida weather continued warm during December and dry except for the Indian River area which received near-normal rainfall. Despite some reports of excessive dropping of fruit, probably no serious losses have occurred. January 1 citrus production estimates are unchanged from December 1 except for tangerines which show an increase from 4 million boxes to 4.4 million boxes. Early and midseason oranges are estimated at 34 million boxes--10 percent more than last season. Valencias are forecast at 30 million boxes--9 percent above last season. Grapefruit are indicated at 31 million boxes--6 percent less than last season. During December, volume of fruit harvested continued greater than last season for all kinds of Florida citrus. To January 1 utilization totaled 16 million boxes of oranges, 10.1 million boxes of grapefruit and 3.1 million boxes of tangerines. Last season to January 1, utilization amounted to 14.4 million boxes of oranges, 7.8 million boxes of grapefruit and 2.2 million boxes of tangerines. Cannerys used about the same quantity of oranges this season as last with fresh sales accounting for all of the increased use to date. For grapefruit and tangerines, however, fresh sales and processing have both been greater this season.

In the Lower Valley of Texas, rainfall was light during December and irrigation water was becoming short but trees and fruit are in good condition. The cold wave early in December did not cause any damage to citrus. Oranges are estimated at 4.7 million boxes--10 percent less than last season. Grapefruit are indicated at 19 million boxes--18 percent less than last season. December weather was ideal for harvesting, and movement has been very active. Utilization to January 1 totaled about 4 million boxes of grapefruit and almost 2 million boxes of oranges--a fifth more grapefruit and a fourth more oranges than last season to the same date.

Marketing of the Texas lemon crop has been very slow. Considerable loss of Meyers variety lemons may occur from overripeness unless utilized early in January.

Arizona citrus areas sustained several nights of freezing temperatures during December and some fruit was damaged. January 1 conditions indicated a grapefruit crop of 3.6 million boxes--20 percent above last season. Oranges were indicated at 1.1 million boxes, one-half of which were Navel and Miscellaneous and one-half Valencias. The January 1 orange forecast was 41 percent above production last season. Prospects for Arizona lemons continue poor.

California weather during December was generally favorable for citrus fruits. Nights were cold from December 23 to 25 and many groves were heated. Cold injury in December was negligible. On January 1 the crop of Navel and Miscellaneous oranges was estimated at 15.3 million boxes--19 percent less than last season. The Valencia crop was forecast at 29.2 million boxes--9 percent above last season. California Desert Valleys grapefruit was forecast at 1.15 million boxes--20 percent above last season. Summer grapefruit were forecast at 1.5 million boxes--about the same as last season.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production per cow was estimated at the highest December rate on record and, despite a smaller number of milk cows, milk production on farms for the month totaled 8,258 million pounds or 3 percent more than the 8,056 million pounds estimated for December 1947. Production in December 1948 was also 2 percent above the 1937-46 average of 8,103 million pounds for the month; but it was several percent short of the record December production of 8,529 million pounds.

CROP REPORT
as of

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Agricultural Economics

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

January 1, 1949

January 10, 1949
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set in 1944. Milk production per day during December was at the seasonal low point of the year, but total production for the month was a little higher than the 8,048 million pounds for November as the result of the one additional day in December, heavy feeding, generally mild weather, and close culling of low producers contributed to the record December production per cow.

For the year 1948, the total of the preliminary monthly estimates of milk production was 116.3 billion pounds — 3 percent below the 1947 total of 119.4 billion pounds. Although 1948 production was below the total for any year since 1941, it was 2 percent above the 10-year average of 113.5 billion pounds. Estimates of 1948 milk production will be reviewed in early February when additional information on year-end milk cow numbers becomes available. Estimates of milk cow numbers, milk production per cow, and total milk production by States in 1948 will be issued February 16.

December weather was generally favorable for milk production. Temperatures in the North Atlantic States were above normal for the month in spite of 2 short cold spells. In the North Central States, moderate temperatures also prevailed over most of the month. In the South Atlantic and South Central States mild, wet weather favored the growth of winter pastures, but at times it was too wet for pastures to be used. In most of the Western States, however, temperatures were below normal.

On January 1, 1949 milk production per cow in crop correspondents' herds was reported at an average of 13.98 pounds for the country as a whole. There has been an upward trend in this series since 1935 with this year's figure the highest since the series began in 1925. A year earlier the average was 13.14 pounds and the 1937-46 average for January 1 was 12.45 pounds. Regionally, production per cow was highest in the North Atlantic States where the average for January 1 was 17.74 pounds. This is a record January 1 high for the area. The East North Central States milk per cow also reached a record high January 1 average of 16.23 pounds. All other regions were above average and all except the Western were above a year ago. As usual, the production per cow in herd was lowest in the South Central States, but at 8.85 pounds this group had the highest January 1 average since 1929.

Crop correspondents also reported a rather high percentage of the milk cows in their herds as being milked on January 1, 1949. The United States average of 65.8 percent milked was the highest January percentage since 1942 and compared with 64.9 a year earlier and the 1937-46 average of 66.2 percent. The percentage milked declined a little more than average in December and will probably continue to decline through January to the usual seasonal low point on February 1.

In 6 of the 23 States for which monthly milk production estimates are available—New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Virginia, and North Carolina—this year's December milk production was the highest for the month since the beginning of records in the early 1930's. In most other States east of the Mississippi it was above a year ago. On the other hand, in Iowa, Kansas, Montana and the 3 Pacific Coast States, milk production was less than in December 1947, and in 9 of the 12 States west of the Mississippi was less than the 1937-46 average for December.

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CROP REPORT

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January 10, 1949

January 1, 1949

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ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

	: Dec. :	: Dec. :	: Nov. :	: Dec. :		: Dec. :	: Dec. :	: Nov. :	: Dec. :
State	: average :	: 1947 :	: 1948 :	: 1948 :	State	: average :	: 1947 :	: 1948 :	: 1948 :
	: 1937-46 :	:	:	:		: 1937-46 :	:	:	:
	Million pounds					Million pounds			
N.J.	79	81	79	84	Va.	115	104	151	142
Pa.	362	383	395	411	N.C.	104	109	116	112
Ohio	327	345	370	355	S.C.	43	42	43	43
Ind.	244	244	257	260	Tenn.	134	138	149	141
Ill.	386	370	373	393	Okla.	153	134	133	137
Mich.	354	381	361	380	Mont.	44	37	36	34
Wis.	867	934	896	1,010	Idaho	38	83	85	86
Minn.	628	584	503	593	Utah	44	48	46	50
Iowa	452	412	382	401	Wash.	136	131	137	130
Mo.	242	250	274	254	Oreg.	89	83	85	79
N.Dak.	120	106	100	106	Calif.	367	425	414	403
Kans.	209	180	172	175	Other				
					States	2,516	2,422	2,491	2,472
					U.S.	8,103	8,056	8,048	8,253

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,041,000,000 eggs in December, 8 percent more than in December last year and 44 percent above the 1937-46 average. This increase was due to a record rate of lay, 11 percent above the rate last year, which more than offset 3 percent fewer layers. Egg production reached record high levels in all parts of the country.

For the entire year 1948, egg production totaled 55,452,000,000 eggs, about the same as in 1947, but 18 percent above average. The average number of layers on hand during the year was 2 percent less than in 1947, but smaller numbers were offset by an increase in the rate of lay to a new record high.

Egg production per layer in December was 10.6 eggs, compared with 9.6 in December last year and an average of 7.5 eggs. The rate was a record high in all parts of the country.

The annual rate of lay per layer on hand during 1948 was 162 eggs, compared with the previous high of 158 eggs last year and an average of 142 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 379,300,000 layers in December--3 percent less than in December last year, but 2 percent above average. Numbers of layers were below those of last year in all parts of the country--decreases ranged from a fraction of 1 percent in the West to 4 percent in the West North Central States. The increase in numbers of layers from December 1 to January 1 was 2 percent. While this is about the same as last year, it is below the average in increase of 5 percent.

Potential layers on farms January 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) totaled 416,126,000, 3 percent less than a year ago and 4 percent below average. This is the smallest number since 1941. Holdings on January 1 were below those of a year ago in all parts of the country except the West where they were up about 2 percent. Decreases in holdings from a year ago ranged from 1 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States to 5 percent in the West North Central and South Central States.

There were 32,917,000 pullets not of laying age on farms January 1, the smallest number in 19 years of record, 6 percent less than a year ago and 36 percent below average. An 11 percent decrease in holdings in the North Central and

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South Central States more than offset increases of 3 percent in the South Atlantic and West and 10 percent in the North Atlantic States. On January 1 about 8 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to the laying flock this winter, about the same percentage as a year ago, but less than the average of 12 percent.

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, JANUARY 1 1/

(Thousands)

Year	North : Atlantic	E. North : Central	W. North : Central	South : Atlantic	South : Central	Western	United States
Av. 1938-47	55,358	85,429	123,327	41,480	88,652	38,505	432,731
1948	61,393	83,533	124,112	40,077	80,443	38,305	427,863
1949	61,001	81,753	118,512	39,836	76,093	38,931	416,126

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, JANUARY 1

Av. 1938-47	4,702	8,438	14,239	6,516	13,321	4,136	51,351
1948	2,923	5,433	8,816	5,280	9,276	3,254	34,982
1949	3,218	4,815	7,813	5,453	8,261	3,357	32,917

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received for eggs in mid-December averaged 52.3 cents a dozen compared with 58.3 cents in mid-November and 58.7 cents in December a year ago. Egg markets were unsettled and irregular during December. Prices broke sharply early in the month under pressure from increasing fresh supplies. A partial recovery in prices occurred under stimulus of holiday buying but the market turned dull after the holidays.

Chicken prices averaged 30.7 cents per pound live weight on December 15 the highest price of record for the month. This compares with 25.2 cents a year ago and with the November 15 price this year of 29.3 cents a pound. December markets showed a steady upward trend on heavy fowl and roasters but closed weaker on broilers and fryers. Chicken supplies were generally adequate but heavy fowl and roasters were occasionally short.

Turkey prices in mid-December averaged 51.6 cents a pound live weight, by far the highest price of record. The December price was nearly 13 cents higher than a year ago, and about 6 cents higher than the 46.1 cents in November. Turkey markets were firm on both live and dressed birds and prices advanced sharply. Moderate receipts cleared well. The volume placed into storage was estimated to be quite light and in general is tightly held.

The mid-December cost of feed for the United States farm poultry ration was \$3.62 per 100 pounds down sharply from the \$4.89 a year ago and about the same as in November. Feed prices have declined steadily since April 1948. The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on December 15 were much more favorable than a year ago.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
January 1, 1949

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
January 10, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JANUARY 1

State	Corn for grain			Wheat			Oats		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	: 1938-47 :	:	:	: 1938-47 :	:	:	: 1938-47 :	:	:
T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s									
Maine	70	46	20	---	---	---	2,516	1,916	2,135
N. H.	76	69	52	---	---	---	185	159	180
Vt.	127	60	69	---	---	---	1,040	543	977
Mass.	215	226	154	---	---	---	126	166	177
R. I.	37	33	28	---	---	---	23	23	23
Conn.	294	350	210	---	---	---	119	126	133
N. Y.	4,300	3,279	6,747	3,010	3,152	4,109	17,003	9,603	18,691
N. J.	4,283	4,354	5,610	453	638	441	364	700	904
Pa.	32,561	35,408	42,358	7,253	7,581	6,240	16,880	12,912	18,945
Ohio	107,860	91,453	153,826	13,353	13,238	13,259	26,763	15,246	32,995
Ind.	140,099	135,490	211,550	6,126	5,420	4,621	25,965	22,854	35,897
Ill.	315,818	232,896	410,236	5,507	2,318	3,005	83,873	71,849	109,247
Mich.	34,003	25,959	43,513	8,904	11,920	12,694	35,103	28,612	38,537
Wis.	35,373	37,740	42,633	1,173	1,676	1,918	7,658	32,194	88,304
Minn.	121,864	101,828	177,350	13,750	9,285	10,550	108,559	102,899	136,183
Iowa	435,744	222,921	489,756	1,964	647	1,168	129,945	105,727	165,196
Mo.	96,520	64,209	148,244	5,112	4,399	5,105	29,582	21,376	31,585
N. Dak.	4,762	5,601	8,177	64,429	80,511	77,851	42,759	45,689	46,599
S. Dak.	49,606	42,830	88,525	20,177	28,423	28,723	49,766	62,082	74,019
Nebr.	136,842	100,411	183,579	24,278	31,605	29,376	33,759	38,857	46,556
Kans.	35,559	20,376	52,028	53,999	97,479	57,842	19,871	22,250	16,050
Del.	2,902	3,271	3,306	309	169	118	51	80	72
Md.	11,166	9,955	12,580	1,185	932	784	619	632	750
Va.	24,090	30,440	37,229	2,586	2,386	2,574	1,562	1,856	2,788
W. Va.	7,197	8,141	8,935	742	827	858	1,194	1,404	1,218
N. C.	36,094	52,162	47,988	2,163	2,540	1,814	2,699	3,872	2,628
S. C.	18,025	19,110	20,246	462	566	413	3,319	3,926	1,822
Ga.	32,402	33,945	31,873	523	638	507	2,482	3,220	1,647
Fla.	3,319	4,324	2,710	---	---	---	44	90	32
Ky.	47,761	53,827	73,523	657	415	311	924	845	1,267
Tenn.	42,764	43,097	50,635	810	727	590	1,180	2,133	1,814
Ala.	31,759	31,039	40,462	35	22	27	998	1,017	1,552
Miss.	31,228	26,997	39,891	1/ 30	92	55	2,656	3,619	2,967
Ark.	21,470	13,139	22,779	122	74	152	2,356	3,278	3,127
La.	13,858	8,459	11,081	---	---	---	825	1,004	1,075
Okla.	14,981	11,209	15,976	13,183	16,757	10,886	14,415	18,635	7,972
Tex.	36,028	19,937	20,851	7,574	23,611	8,444	15,036	10,337	5,381
Mont.	489	216	172	33,027	30,059	46,179	10,214	8,802	9,461
Idaho	857	490	573	9,109	7,966	6,917	4,102	3,756	3,780
Wyo.	547	244	103	2,074	3,290	3,052	2,868	3,812	2,851
Colo.	7,171	8,134	6,872	8,390	21,259	20,340	23,710	14,968	4,346
N. Mex.	1,553	1,218	1,079	914	2,449	697	396	359	359
Ariz.	224	221	234	111	41	129	84	84	116
Utah	98	63	33	3,073	4,283	3,214	1,159	1,563	1,041
Nev.	25	22	19	265	306	326	171	230	221
Wash.	243	259	121	10,115	7,770	10,305	3,974	2,793	3,397
Oreg.	532	353	198	4,931	2,594	3,895	4,530	4,255	3,149
Calif.	878	472	438	1,704	601	1,678	564	340	722
U. S.	1,944,272	1,506,283	2,519,569	334,202	428,666	381,667	774,472	733,303	927,488

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 10, 1949

January 1, 1949

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF BARLEY AND RYE ON FARMS ON DECEMBER 1

State	Barley			Rye		
	Average	1947	1948	Average	1947	1948
	1932-46			1932-46		
	T h o u s a n d b u s h e l s					
Maine	84	86	90	---	---	---
Vt.	89	14	42	---	---	---
N.Y.	2,323	1,769	1,926	122	68	99
N.J.	100	194	245	64	62	57
Pa.	1,874	2,435	2,084	371	153	146
Ohio	395	222	243	409	184	108
Ind.	430	235	259	428	244	186
Ill.	1,032	222	441	247	132	200
Mich.	3,629	2,622	3,091	421	291	653
Wis.	5,734	2,504	5,039	1,130	420	541
Minn.	24,378	12,919	21,503	1,873	320	1,306
Iowa	2,331	400	676	185	90	90
Mo.	1,019	609	240	108	66	96
N.Dak.	33,104	30,281	38,308	3,955	1,447	1,723
S.Dak.	24,343	20,163	26,535	4,202	1,695	2,483
Nebr.	15,619	6,370	5,983	2,424	1,166	810
Kans.	7,607	3,956	4,058	313	201	100
Del.	102	154	152	18	24	28
Md.	367	995	1,000	72	63	87
Va.	942	1,338	1,816	152	129	110
W.Va.	153	157	141	27	15	11
N.C.	240	424	288	101	131	32
S.C.	80	112	47	34	37	25
Ga.	33	30	28	26	16	13
Ky.	579	477	377	33	88	46
Tenn.	390	420	380	58	35	36
Ala.	1/ 22	5	11	---	---	---
Miss.	20	14	15	---	---	---
Ark.	67	19	26	---	---	---
Okla.	2,938	1,123	870	316	96	120
Tex.	2,046	1,210	927	84	94	80
Mont.	2,005	12,346	19,686	335	254	324
Idaho	6,428	5,115	5,524	37	38	32
Wyo.	2,738	3,202	4,068	140	42	25
Colo.	10,751	9,995	9,623	466	113	140
N.Mex.	304	365	363	25	10	6
Ariz.	426	500	640	---	---	---
Utah	2,675	3,399	2,960	55	60	35
Nev.	475	525	448	---	---	---
Wash.	2,575	1,602	1,940	109	50	70
Oreg.	3,521	3,121	5,368	295	336	259
Calif.	4,542	3,461	8,410	52	50	71
U. S.	131,767	135,080	177,021	18,686	8,490	10,339

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

January 10, 1949

January 1, 1949

3:00 P. M. (E.S.T.)

STOCKS OF HAY AND SOYBEANS ON FARMS, INSURANT

State	Hay			Soybeans		
	Average	1948	1949	Average	1948	1949
	1938-47			1943-47		
	Thousand tons			Thousand bushels		
Maine	566	627	598	---	---	---
N. H.	282	312	280	---	---	---
Vt.	885	1,065	1,022	---	---	---
Mass.	381	367	411	---	---	---
R. I.	31	35	33	---	---	---
Conn.	286	322	314	---	---	---
N. Y.	3,937	4,219	4,099	159	61	52
N. J.	269	284	279	156	92	56
Pa.	2,303	2,446	2,264	264	87	142
Ohio	2,577	2,629	2,461	6,045	5,448	6,515
Ind.	1,841	1,738	1,571	7,825	7,508	10,607
Ill.	2,962	2,938	2,675	16,485	16,362	26,691
Mich.	2,632	2,536	2,560	1,003	879	626
Wis.	4,845	4,981	3,851	380	210	119
Minn.	4,423	3,697	3,293	1,731	3,312	4,840
Iowa	4,281	3,969	3,196	10,414	9,929	13,823
Mo.	3,012	3,470	3,842	2,275	2,574	3,180
N. Dak.	2,338	2,356	2,231	28	27	53
S. Dak.	2,301	2,505	2,927	103	155	246
Nebr.	2,762	3,306	2,936	177	195	253
Kans.	1,446	2,025	2,210	603	434	250
Del.	60	59	69	291	180	225
Md.	376	422	449	292	203	287
Va.	1,064	977	1,349	560	770	962
W. Va.	714	736	850	9	6	6
N. C.	790	812	809	1,427	1,573	2,317
S. C.	300	252	308	56	85	110
Ga.	511	468	551	40	59	56
Fla.	44	53	55	---	---	---
Ky.	1,536	1,393	1,536	349	472	690
Tenn.	1,489	1,608	1,380	237	167	228
Ala.	541	460	465	172	74	97
Miss.	711	647	718	571	399	1,604
Ark.	1,006	855	1,264	641	340	463
La.	262	236	240	236	66	74
Okla.	935	1,000	1,284	34	12	19
Tex.	883	668	852	---	---	---
Mont.	2,408	2,828	2,463	---	---	---
Idaho	1,684	1,484	1,577	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,132	951	814	---	---	---
Colo.	1,591	1,710	1,763	---	---	---
N. Mex.	233	283	210	---	---	---
Ariz.	225	102	135	---	---	---
Utah	722	809	646	---	---	---
Nev.	447	566	492	---	---	---
Wash.	1,139	1,051	1,249	---	---	---
Oreg.	1,317	1,284	1,400	---	---	---
Calif.	1,533	1,736	1,487	---	---	---
U. S.	68,017	69,777	67,468	53,486	51,679	74,520

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1937-46	Production 1/		Indicated 1948
		1946	1947	
ORANGES:				
		Thousand boxes		
California, all	48,902	53,530	45,700	44,500
Navels & Misc. 2/	18,846	19,670	18,900	15,300
Valencias	30,056	33,860	26,800	29,200
Florida, all	36,490	3/ 53,700	58,400	64,000
Early & Midseason	20,005	3/ 30,500	31,000	34,000
Valencias	16,485	23,200	27,400	30,000
Texas, all	3,242	5,000	5,200	4,700
Early & Midseason 2/	1,931	3,150	3,100	2,900
Valencias	1,310	1,350	2,100	1,800
Arizona, all	795	1,200	3/ 780	1,100
Navels & Misc. 2/	372	600	3/ 480	550
Valencias	423	600	300	550
Louisiana, all 2/	298	410	300	320
5 States 4/	89,727	113,840	110,380	114,620
Total Early & Midseason 5/	41,452	54,330	53,780	53,070
Total Valencias	48,275	52,510	56,600	61,550
TANGERINES:				
Florida	3,360	3/ 4,700	3/ 4,000	4,400
All oranges & tangerines:				
5 States 4/	93,087	118,540	114,380	119,020
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all	23,920	3/ 22,000	3/ 33,000	31,000
Seedless	9,640	3/ 14,000	3/ 14,800	14,500
Other	14,280	3/ 15,000	3/ 18,200	16,500
Texas, all	17,483	3/ 23,300	3/ 23,200	19,000
Arizona, all	3,301	3/ 4,100	2/ 3,000	3,600
California, all	2,769	3,120	2,430	2,650
Desert Valleys	1,158	1,220	960	1,150
Other	1,612	1,900	1,470	1,500
4 States 4/	47,478	52,520	61,630	56,250
LEMONS:				
California 4/	12,808	13,300	12,870	13,100
LIMES:				
Florida 4/	148	170	170	200

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Includes the following quantities not harvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions (1,000 boxes): 1946. Fla. Early & Midseason oranges -900; tangerines -800; grapefruit, seedless -800; other, 1,800; Texas grapefruit -500; Ariz. grapefruit 923; 1947, Fla. tangerines -600; grapefruit, seedless -2,400; other, 1,300; Texas grapefruit -2,300; Ariz. Navel and miscellaneous oranges -6; grapefruit -344. 4/ Net content of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb. 5/ In California and Arizona, Navels and miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.,
January 10, 1949
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

as of
January 1, 1949
CROP REPORTING BOARD

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1938-47	January 1 1947	1948	1949
Pounds				
Me.	12.6	13.4	12.5	14.1
N. H.	14.5	15.2	15.0	18.2
Vt.	13.0	13.9	12.8	15.1
Mass.	16.7	16.3	16.1	17.2
Conn.	16.8	16.9	15.3	17.9
N. Y.	16.2	17.6	16.2	18.6
N. J.	10.0	19.2	18.4	19.9
Pa.	15.7	15.4	15.8	16.7
N. Atl.	15.85	16.27	15.85	17.74
Ohio	14.0	14.5	14.6	15.2
Ind.	13.0	13.6	12.9	14.1
Ill.	14.2	15.2	14.1	15.9
Mich.	16.0	17.0	16.9	16.8
Wis.	15.0	15.9	15.3	16.7
E. N. Cent.	14.65	15.57	14.93	16.23
Minn.	15.8	16.8	16.6	17.6
Iowa	13.8	15.2	14.8	15.4
Mo.	8.7	10.0	9.8	9.8
N. Dak.	11.0	11.8	11.7	11.9
S. Dak.	10.4	11.3	10.1	10.9
Nebr.	12.5	14.1	13.3	13.8
Kansas	12.7	14.2	12.6	13.2
W. N. Cent.	12.51	13.81	13.35	13.69
Md.	13.9	14.3	14.9	15.6
Va.	10.7	11.9	12.1	13.5
W. Va.	9.4	10.4	10.5	10.6
N. C.	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.7
S. C.	10.3	10.6	9.3	10.4
Ga.	8.5	8.2	8.5	8.3
S. Atl.	10.61	11.38	11.43	11.75
Ky.	9.7	10.5	10.0	10.1
Tenn.	8.8	9.6	9.2	9.5
Ala.	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.9
Miss.	6.2	6.6	6.1	7.4
Ark.	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6
Okla.	8.6	9.3	8.8	9.9
Tex.	7.4	8.1	7.9	7.6
S. Cent.	8.06	8.67	8.30	8.85
Mont.	12.4	13.3	13.4	11.9
Idaho	15.5	16.8	17.2	16.6
Wyo.	11.9	14.6	14.0	14.5
Colo.	13.3	14.5	14.3	13.4
Utah	15.3	16.2	17.4	18.6
Wash.	15.4	15.6	16.9	16.3
Oreg.	13.3	12.6	13.9	13.2
Calif.	16.9	17.2	17.2	17.2
West	14.51	15.27	15.83	15.67
U. S.	12.62	13.47	13.14	13.98

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

DECEMBER EGG PRODUCTION									
State and Division	Number of layers on hand during December		Eggs per 100 layers		During December		Total eggs produced Jan. to Dec. incl.		
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1948
	Thousands		Numbers				Millions		
Me.	2,359	2,350	1,519	1,628	36	38	392	383	
N. H.	2,276	2,222	1,541	1,596	35	35	378	364	
Vt.	923	910	1,513	1,593	14	15	165	163	
Mass.	4,979	4,782	1,575	1,655	78	79	895	846	
R. I.	532	512	1,507	1,513	8	8	96	87	
Conn.	3,157	3,025	1,587	1,618	50	49	554	494	
N. Y.	14,357	13,790	1,401	1,392	201	192	2,157	2,237	
N. J.	8,941	9,104	1,147	1,438	103	131	1,434	1,481	
Pas.	20,498	20,721	1,221	1,311	250	272	3,046	3,096	
N. ATL.	58,022	57,416	1,336	1,426	775	819	9,117	9,151	
Ohio	17,124	17,145	1,138	1,271	195	218	2,539	2,627	
Ind.	14,522	14,386	1,091	1,134	158	170	2,145	2,195	
Ill.	18,892	18,660	967	1,085	183	202	2,684	2,712	
Mich.	10,943	10,496	1,076	1,200	118	126	1,596	1,549	
Wis.	16,789	16,053	1,187	1,255	199	203	2,461	2,488	
E. N. CENT.	78,270	76,755	1,090	1,197	853	919	11,425	11,571	
Minn.	26,166	24,275	1,150	1,265	301	307	3,931	3,885	
Iowa	29,105	28,271	1,023	1,153	298	326	4,253	4,420	
Mo.	19,095	19,101	837	936	160	179	2,732	2,731	
N. Dak.	4,326	3,876	688	732	30	28	580	546	
S. Dak.	8,010	7,915	639	840	51	66	1,100	1,149	
Nebr.	12,871	11,866	899	1,004	116	119	1,907	1,312	
Kans.	13,891	13,511	868	967	121	131	2,053	1,999	
W. N. CENT.	113,464	108,815	949	1,062	1,077	1,156	16,556	16,542	
Del.	887	974	983	1,166	9	11	127	136	
Md.	3,442	3,522	862	1,054	30	37	494	507	
Va.	8,278	7,801	952	1,076	79	84	1,212	1,151	
W. Va.	3,353	3,301	812	942	27	31	478	470	
N. C.	7,559	7,654	564	685	43	52	981	923	
S. C.	3,145	3,108	366	459	12	14	327	319	
Ga.	5,987	5,537	415	533	25	30	625	604	
Fla.	1,924	1,974	577	707	11	14	223	242	
S. ATL.	34,575	33,871	683	806	236	273	4,467	4,352	
Ky.	9,130	9,076	837	936	76	85	1,213	1,185	
Tenn.	8,397	8,321	629	738	53	61	1,034	1,015	
Ala.	5,705	5,578	422	490	24	27	622	622	
Miss.	5,373	5,173	353	446	19	23	523	503	
Ark.	5,559	5,178	372	422	21	22	608	587	
La.	3,100	3,139	372	456	12	14	303	313	
Okla.	9,656	9,282	790	899	75	83	1,297	1,288	
Tex.	23,040	21,819	515	651	119	142	2,832	2,774	
S. CENT.	69,965	67,556	572	676	400	457	8,432	8,287	
Mont.	1,592	1,642	880	961	14	16	225	230	
Idaho	2,090	1,982	992	1,097	21	22	307	308	
Wyo.	705	683	837	930	6	7	103	103	
Colo.	2,888	2,766	725	868	21	24	397	410	
N. Mex.	1,008	936	595	763	6	7	132	124	
Ariz.	590	570	986	1,004	6	6	81	85	
Utah	2,730	2,758	1,004	1,091	27	30	423	436	
Nev.	258	262	914	1,038	2	3	40	44	
Wash.	4,571	4,506	1,389	1,457	63	66	733	721	
Oreg.	2,929	2,911	1,327	1,308	39	38	474	465	
Calif.	15,570	15,861	1,187	1,246	185	198	2,389	2,623	
WEST.	34,931	34,877	1,116	1,196	390	417	5,304	5,349	
U. S.	389,227	379,300	959	1,065	3,731	4,041	55,301	55,452	

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